# RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 24

#### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

VMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras THOMAS J. JARVIS,

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8 H. G. MAC DONELL,

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 42 Rus do Onvidor. II. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Cound General. BRITISH CONSULATE HENERAL.— Nº 8, Travess

ile D. Manuel. | IJEORIJE THORNE RICKETTS, | Consul General

#### CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rus the Evenisto da Veiga. Divine Service every Suraby at 11 a m and on the and and 4h Sundays in each musth if 7 30 p.m. Haly Communion on the finst Sunday in each must that eleven, and on the Great Festivals at mine, in the marning, Holy Bapison or my Sunday after the moding Service. N. R.—WI metrees should be sent to the Clerk.

FREDERICK VOUNG, M. A., Chaplain. 157 Rua ilas Lavangenas ALMERT ALLENA, Cleik. No. 6, Rua Hamayta

RESIDE FEHAN CHIFICH — N° 15 Travessa da Barteira. Services in Partiquese it i 1 o'clork, a im., and y o'clock, p. im. Smitays; and a 7 o'clock in. Thurshys.

ME HIFDDE FEPISCOP M. CHIFICH — Large of Cattele, frigists services: Smitay School et a cam, preaching at 11530 a.m. on Smitays, and at 7,30 p. in. on Fridays.

H C. TUCKER, Pastor

Portuguese services / Study School to a m., preaching 7 30 p.m. Similays; prayer meeting, 7 30 p.m. Similays; prayer meeting, 7 30 p.m. Wednesdays, J. L., KENNEDY, Pastor Residence: Ria Senathar Corréa, B. i.

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de S. Jivapinin. Stavices in Immigrate at an ofcheek,
axia, and to ofcheek, princ, evyl Stimblys, and at 7 ofcheek,
prin, every evening. Stimblys chool at 439, p. in.

BAPTIST CHURGID.—Run of Conde. d'Edi, No. 121.

Services in Brangaree every Stimbly at 11 n/clock, a 10.
and 3 po ofcheek print. Stimbly School at 10 ofcheek, p. in.

Stimbly School at 10 ofcheek, a 73.

October 3 pm. Stimbly School at 10 ofcheek, a 10.

### TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

#### RAIL WATS.

DOD PEDRO II.—Through Referent Train leaves Rio at a mean and is divided at the learning the training and a Parilo branche mean arrives at Burta at Delpahy paper. Butter furries at 144 at 74 at 74 at 145 at mean at 145 at 145

op: arrive at Burra at gro and grig m., and Rio at 8 p m.

Linited R spream, leaves Rio m 1 p m: a rive at the contraces. Entre Rios at 223 and Marianno Processio tecminosi
658 p.m. S. Pauli branch leaves
Cacheira at 655 p m. Gro Navey at 655 p.m. and arrive.
Cacheira at 655 p m. Gro Navey at 655 p.m. and arrive.
Linited Rios Marianno Processo at 550 a mi: Cacheeira de 646
de Petro Novo 650, arriving at Barra at 125 and 127 p. 60,
ach Rio at 510 p. m.

reach Rio at \$10 pm.

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1115 pm. and leave lifetin at 510 a.m. arming in rowing the Web 2 Mehr struke. Their leaves fit in at 10 pm. every Friday, artiving at Barra at 1250 and Poto Novo at 5 a.m. Drain more, trans leaves Potto Novo at 150 pm. every Montley, antiving at Barra at 1515 and Rho at 550 a.m. Struke at 152 and Rho at 550 a.m. Struke at 152 and Rho at 550 a.m. Struke at 152 and Rho at 550 a.m. Armining at 8. Paulo at 6,10 pm. Drainward train leaves 5. Paulo at 6,45 a.m. and mress at Cachosiria at 122 m. Faulo at 6,45 a.m. and mress at Cachosiria at 122 m. Faulo at 6,45 a.m. and mress at Cachosiria at 122 m. pm. where poxempers, change to the D. Pedro II line.

where passengers change to the D. Perfor 11 me. CANTAGALLOR R. —Leavers Nutheroby (San'Anna) 1990a. m., arriving at Novo Friburgo 1991; Cordeiro t home ter transvay from Cantegallol 12:18 and Maento 1910 p. m. Centum train leaves Macron 9/19. Condeiro 1949 and Nova Pribargo 1933 p. m., armiving at. Nitheroby 350 p. m., armiving at. Nithero

trains'
CORCOYADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Coune
Vello, Larangeras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:45, 11:45, a. m. and
11:5, 2:45, 41:5 and 5:45 p. m. on Smidge and tholiatys,
and at 6:50 and 10:a. m and 4:2 suld 5:15 p. m. on week-days,
PFFYOROLIS STEAUERS and R. R.—Steamors leave
Trapiche Moads at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Smidge
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7;30
week days and 4 p. m. Smidgey and bottleave trains: \*\*ground\*\* 12 m., \*\*denomera\*\* (Itom Petropolis 17:33)
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Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—Office, Ria Primeiro de Marça No 22. From 1 to 3 p. n. Resilience, Rina de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fatribation; M. D. Ellin; Singeon and Physician. Office: Ran de S. Pedro, Nn. 21; from 11 to 1 p m and 4 to 420 p.m. Residence: N 120 Run de S. Clemente, Botalogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Inv.Co. of N. Vark.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24th, 1886.

THERE has been less activity in parliament since our last report, there having been fewer sessions and less discussion. The controversy between Senator Viriato de Medeiros, on the one side, and Senators Silveira Martins and Dantas, on the other, has blown quietly over, the former having provoked a tempest which he was evidently unprepared to resist. The official slave murder at Parahyba do Sul has been up in the Senate two or three times, but the government has found it impossible either to excuse or cover up the crime. The whippings in jail and the shameful delivery of the exhausted slaves to the master to be dragged for miles behind mounted men, are all admitted, but no justification is offered. All that the government can do is to amplify the petty dispute between the judge, who ordered the whipping, and the informers as to triffing details, and to thus turn attention from the crime itself. The scheme of carrying out some great sanitary works in this city seems to be coming rapidly to the front, and with some prospect of a successful issue. The minister of empire had said that the sanitary improvements thus fir proposed could not be carried out without an expenditure of fully 100,-000,000\$, while one scheme alone involved an expenditure of 30,000,000\$, for which the sanitary authorities had suggested certain financial recourses. To meet a part of these heavy expenditures Senator Saraiva advocated the virtual confiscation of the two principal tramway lines of the city. On the 17th Senator Teixeira Junior resumed the discussion and so warmly advocated the projected sanitary works that the minister seems to have been forced into taking the fatal first step, which was the solicitation of a credit of 300,000\$ for the inauguration of work. This sum will of course be swallowed up in surveys, and in beginning costly works which will require hundreds, if not thousands of contos to finish. This question is a highly critical one, for it is practically the beginning of a gigantic raid on the treasury, and the incurrence of liabilities and obligations which the treasury can not possibly meet. In the Chamber the amendments to the department of agriculture budget for the Santos and Rio Gran le improvements have been adopted. Should the Senate concur, these two costly undertakings may soon be added to the current obligations of the treasury.

may be for this city and port, we are quite eertain that the proposals now under consideration are decidedly objectionable and dangerous. Without a definite, uniform plan at the very outset, which it is needless to say should be prepared by sanitary engineers of the very highest ability and character, there can be no sale and intelligent heginning of sanitary works. Rio is a city of peculiar configuration, and the distances within its extreme limits are very great. Its irregularity of shape, its steep hillsides and sea-level flats, its substratum of accumulated filth and the unsanitary habits and habitations of a great part of its population-all these are factors in a problem of unusual difficulty. Of course, there are scores of engineers here who are quite certain that they can solve all the difficulties, and will only be too willing to initiate the effort, but the government should think twice before giving them carte blanche for the works. Even in the board of health there are physicians who do not hesitate a moment to propose enormously expensive sanitary engineering works, and to prepare a scheme for meeting the expense at the same time. It is a rare thing to find men eminent in medicine, engineering and finance all at one and the same time, but it would seem that the health board of this city has several of them. It may be that the Illia Grande quarantine station is not a fair sample of the engineering and financial abilities of these gentlemen, but it will show very well how easily a few doctors of no great distinction in their profession can waste a large sum of money on usetess barracks. When, therefore, the health board of this city recommends the filling of the Lagôa at an expense of from twenty to thirty thousand contos for the benefit of a small and distant suburb, it will be advisable to hesitate a good long time before accepting the proposal. Then there is the removal of the Castle and S. Antonio hills, which will cost no one knows how much, the draining and filling of the swamps, the improvement of the water front, and, according to Sr. Revy, the washing of the Mangue canal at a cost of 1,500,000\$. As to this latter job, perhaps it would be cheaper and safer to fill the useless ditch, and have done with it altogether. The estimate of the minister of empire that 100,000,000\$ will not be sufficient to execute all these projected works is certainly not exaggerated and should lead the government to think seriously of the consequences of making ever so small a beginning. There are many small things which might be undertaken with safety, such as the repair and improvement of the street pavements so as to prevent accumulations of stagnant water, the thorough cleaning of the streets and kitchen enclosures, and the better distribution of water. Cleanliness both in the streets and private habitations is a sanitary work which requires no engineering skill and no great outlay of money, but it is a prime essential nevertheless. And then, when the state of the treasury will permit, let a capable sanitary engineer be called in to devise a uniform and trustworthy scheme for the improvement of the city, upon which the government can work intelligently and with perfect knowledge of what obligations it is incurring.

MUCH as the port of Santos and the bar of Rio Grande require improvement, we can not help the belief that the methods which the government proposes to adopt to benefit. The idea of imposing special taxes ing the required money, but it is econom- at the cost of the tax-payers. Our suggest remaining, and this so risky that no man

ically unwise and short-sighted, A very light tax, such as all ports are acenstomed to charge, may with propriety be levied, but beyond this the government should not go. The general purpose of the improvements question is to increase the commercial facilities of Santos and the ports of Rio Grande do Sul. Santos promises at no distant day to become the rival of Rio de Janeiro as a coffee shipping port, even if she does not surpass her, and it is good policy therefore to provide against all expenses which may discriminate in favor of foreign producers of that staple. The time is not so far distant, perhaps, when Rio will find it advisable, if not necessary, to reduce shipping and port expenses, and every measure, therefore, which tends to increase these expenses here or elsewhere is clearly mistaken. And as for Rio Grande, the purpose of trying to raise heavy taxes on the commerce passing the bar of that province is simply suicidal. If any province in Brazil needs special encouragement it is that of Rio Grande do Sul. That province once raised and exported wheat, and it once stood at the head of the jerked-beef industry of the South. Now, the raising of wheat has become a thing of the past, and Rio Grande's one great industry of stock-raising has dwindled down to almost nothing. be to encourage that province to regain its lost position, and to become a food-producer for the less favored regions of the North. And it is needless to say that this object will never be attained through the imposition of taxes which will disproportionately reduce the profits of commercial transactions with the province. Substituting a fiscal bar for the sand bar now obstructing the the best way of developing its commerce and industry.

WE have no intention to discuss quesions of religion, or State church, but a casual reference we made in our last number as to the propriety of making use of convent and monastery properties for the benefit of the tax-payer has attracted some attention, as a matter well worthy of the attention of the government. The relatorio of the minister of empire affords no information as to the number of monks and nuns at present in the Empire, nor as to the value of their real estate, nor investments in public funds; both of which must be very considerable. Now, as Italy is constantly cited as an example for Brazil in financial affairs, we venture to suggest that the example of Italy in other matters may also be followed. The legislative luminaries allege that sacrifices are necessaly, and that all, from high to low, must lend their aid to balance the budget. Why then are the few dozen of nuns and monks in the Empire to be excepted? What use can these recluses have for such revennes as are generally attributed to them? In dispensing charity, will naturally be the reply. And this we are willing, for the sake of argument, to admit; but charity dispensed at the cost of, perhaps, unwilling contributors, is not justifiable, and in the case of monasteries and nunneries seems to be sometimes less charity than imposition. It is not so very long ago that the Ajuda convent carried on a long and expensive lawsnit against the parties who curtailed its grounds for the opening of a new street. If the dimensions (exterior, we mean) of this convent be seriously compared with the necessities of the very few venerable nuns supposed to be yet existing within that end will result in more mischief than its walls, the absurdity of the lawsuit be-benefit. The idea of imposing special taxes comes apparent to all. The fact seems to on the commerce using these improvements be that these monasteries and convents are to meet the interest on the cost of the works merely sources of income to lawyers, atmay furnish a direct and easy way of rais- torneys, etc., who gain an excellent living

tion therefore is, that steps be taken to concentrate these recluses of either sex in a limited number of asylums; that liberal, or even most liberal, provision be made for their support; and that their property of all descriptions revert to the state for the purpose of meeting present financial difficulties. It is no great sacrifice to ask. The convents and monasteries will become state property within a very limited time, and these aged persons of either sex would, we are persuaded, prefer an income derived directly from the government, to the annovances of lawsuits, attorneys, rent eollectings, etc. Then, too, a protest is certainly justifiable against increased duties, taxes, interference with the currency, all and every vexation to the tax-payer for balancing the budget, when so important a factor in this equilibrium as these assets is dis-regarded or ignored. There is no injustice in handsomely pensioning these recluses. whose services were recognized by the considerable grants of property made by grateful sovereigns, but who are incapacitated by age from rendering such services, and are prevented by law from introducing new blood. There is no injustice in offering a competent income promptly paid, for the tawarits and other annovances now submitted to. There is, in fact, no injustice at The prime object of the government should all; and no hardship except to the parasites who live on these few dozen recluses, and grow fat at the cost of the tax-payer, who is undergoing all sacrilices to meet financial necessities. This is no question of religion We, as foreigners, and in common with all foreigners here resident, are called upon to contribute to these sacrifices declared necessary for establishing a balance at the Treasury, but we most decidedly object to continuing this as entrance to that province, is certainly not long as these may be avoided by using assets, of which the state must come into possession within a few years, and the immediate possession of which could cause neither inconvenience, injustice, nor iniquity.

> As attempt was made to assassinate Genend Maximo Santos, president of Urugnay, on the evening of the 17th inst. assassin was an officer of the army named Ortiz, and the attempt took place in one of the public streets just as the dictator was entering a theatre. Ortiz was so close to Santos that the fire from his pistol singed the latter's clothes, and yet failed in his purpose. Santos received a severe wound, however, and his condition is said to be entical. The assassin was at once seized by the police and was killed on the spot, though the official report is to the effect that he shot himself after firing upon Santos. Because of this attempt, scores of arrests have been made and Montevideo is practically under martial law. How it is that the people of Uruguay continue to submit to the oppression of such a despot as Maximo Santos is beyond all understanding. Not long since, some seceding members of his own party, the colorados, proposed to start an opposition paper, but were informed by the dictator that they would not be permitted to do so. Persisting in their intention, they were suddenly awakened to the fact that Santos meant what he said, and more, and they at once found it convenient to take refuge in the French legation and then leave the country. There is no security whatever for life and property in Uruguay when such have aroused the displeasure and enpidity of Maximo Santos. With him repression is but a synonym of butchery, while elemency is nothing less than treachery and spoliation. Thousands of the best people of that unhappy country are living in exile, and thousands more are risking both life and property in the attempt to retain their homes. And yet, assassination is apparently the only recourse

unprepared to meet the most wretched of deaths will dare to undertake it. It is inconceivable how the civilized world continues to tolerate such a government. In our opinion, no country should countenance this despotism of Maximo Santos one single day longer.

Concluded from our last.

#### IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

Were Brazil a small country, all settled and under cultivation, the land being owned by a few proprietors and tilled by dependents, either slaves or free laborers, then the issues raised by the planters would have some force. The substitution of one class of laborers by another, and all this within certain rigid limits of ownership and the inseparable interests of state and private property, would necessarily be in accordance with the rights and interests of the existing proprietors. But Brazil is not a country of this character, nor are the real interests of the state inseparably bound to those of the great proprietors. Brazil is the third largest country on the continent, and still has an great propietors. Brazil is the little successful from the continent, and still has an immense area insettled. Along the coast, to which European settlement has been country on the continent, and still has an immense area insettled. Along the coast, to which European settlement has been chiefly confined, there are still extensive tracts of insettled lands, while even in the tracts of insettled lands, while even in the midst of old settlements there are thousands of acres which are lying untilled. Under such conditions it is manifestly to the interests of the state to settle these lands with an industrious population, which will increase the aggregate wealth of the country by tilling the soil and moltiplying increas: the aggregate wealth of the country by tilling the soil and moltiplying its products. And no one will deny that it its equalty to the interests of such a population to he made land owners and citizens, intelligent and interested members of the holy politic. And this being the case, it is clear that no effort can be purely were and patriotic which fails to provide for this that the immigration schemes of the Sao Paulo planters, whose cause Mr. Hammond has undertaken to champion, provide for has undertaken to champion, provide for neither of these essential conditions; while the fact that less than eight thousand immigrants have taken out naturalization papers during the last fifty years, and more, is an manswerable proof that no liberal, intelligent effort has been made to make the company of the company of the papers of t taken out naturalization intelligent effort has been made to make them citizens. The circumstance that the thousands of Portuguese, Germans and Italians who come here to escape starvation and, not infrequently, oppression, still prefer to retain their allegiance to the mother country, is a terrible citicism in itself on the selfish, self-seeking policy of the Brazilian government and neotile.

ian government and people.

The question raised by Mr. Hammond in regard to the breaking of contracts is one in which he is unquestionably right so far as the bare facts are concerned. It is undoubtedly true that the colonists are more doubtedly true that the colonists are more frequently guilty of breaking their contracts than are the planters. But what does this prove? Is it a proof that this guarantee of "two good sound meds a day" has been found satisfactory? or that the promised improvement in their condition has been realized? or that the work has proved as "pleasant and easy" \*as promised, and the pay as generous? Or, may we not accept it as a certain proof that these poor people pay as generous? Or, may we not accept it as a certain proof that these poot people have found things widely different from what they were pictured, that they have been compelled to submit to conditions which they imperfectly understood at the outset and which were proving too burdensome for longer endurance, and that they were compelled, often in sheer desperation, to seek the shortest way out of their contract obligations? Putting the blame on the colonists proves too much; for we must either believe them to be consummate fools to run away from so much disinterested either believe them to be consummate 10018 to run away from so much disinterested benevolence and comfort, or, on the other band, that the picture which Mr. Hammond has given us of the advantages offered them has been decidedly overdrawn. When we take into consideration the relative posiwe take into consideration the relative post-tions of the two classes, we are inclined to think that the colonist has a claim upon our sympathy and forbearance which should not be denied him. In places not very far distant from Mr. Hammond's residence, they have been beaten and whipped and hunted with dogs, like slaves. Advantage

has been taken of their ignorance to cheat them in the supplies which the planter has, not infrequently, undertaken to furnish them. And then, worse than all, their wives and daughters have been subject to persecu tions and corrupting influences which hus man nature can not be expected to have in this, we are not talking at random, as Mr. Hammond well knows. A well-known resident of that province—and a gentleman who knows plantation life thoroughly—told we could have no idea. who knows pathation are could have no idea of what takes place in these plantation colonies, and that it is absolutely impossible colonies, and that it is absolutely impossible for a colonist to protect his wile, or daughters, if they happen to be good looking, against the corrupting attentions of the proprietor and his sons. These are not pleasant topics to dwell upon, but when Mr. Hammond would have us believe that the colonist is chiefly to blame for contractthe colonist is chiefly to blame for contractthe colonist is chiefly to blame for contract-breaking, we must consider them. The cruelties and vices of slavery are still pre-dominant on these great plantations, and it is impossible that ignorant, helpless col-onists can be placed upon them without suffering oppression and corruption.

And now, what really is our duty in this

Because the countries of world are over-crowded, and thousands of their poor are suffering from cold and hanger, Mr. Hammond says that we should nanger, air. Hammond says that we should do what we can to further their coming here, where there is a great want of laborers through the disappearance of slavery. But is Brazil the only country to which they can go; or does Brazil offer them better inducements than others? It where no inducements than others? Is there no longer room for them in the United States, longer room for them in the United States, in Canada, the Argentine Republic, South Africa, or Anstralia? And is it true that Brazil has a scarcity of laborers? If we mistake not, all of these new countries still have unoccupied lands, which they are still offering to industrious immigrants on terms far better than anything that Brazil has thus lar advanced. An honest, unselfish conlar advanced. An honest, unselfish con-sideration for their hest interests, therefore, lar advanced. sideration for their hest interests, therefore, must lead us to connsel their going where they can get lands and the privileges of citizenship—"baubles" though they may be called—instead of taking the places of slaves on the plantations of São Panlo. We have no duty whatever in the matter of aiding the planters to procure laborers, nor will we the planters to procure laborers, nor will w until they have enacted more liberal nave until they have enacted more liberal laws affecting immigration and citizenship—for the planters are really the governing class in Brizii,— and until they have made an honest, intelligent effort to utilize the labor of the hundreds of thousands of freed-men and upon whites, who are provided men and poor whites who are provided with neither land nor employment. Brazil has from three to four millions of these two has from three to four millions of these two classes—or will have when emancipation is accomplished—and as nothing is being done to furnish them either with lands or employment, or to educate them and improve their condition, our duty certainly lirst lies in this direction. To fill the labor market with imported foreigners under such circumstances, virtually means the condemnation of these people to illieness and beggatv. It is a serious question whether beggary. It is a serious question whether Brazil can stand such an abnormal state or Brazil can stand such an administration affairs, but, in our opinion, there is no question as to the necessity and duty of the property to prevent its realization. There is question as to the necessity aim. There is trying to prevent its realization. There is no necessity for the Brazilian planter to go abroad for laborers, for the country is full of them already. If he lacks the patriotism, and foresight, and energy to make use of them, then he certainly can have no just claim upon our sympathies in his waning fortunes. It is not to such as these that fortunes. It is not to such as these that our sympathies and charities are due, but to our sympatities and cuartities are due, but to those suffering from poverty and mis-fortune. If the Brazilian planter, with his lands and wealth, his education and social advantages, his commercial connections and lands and wealth, his education and social advantages, his commercial connections and political power, can not keep on his feet without the sympathy and assistance of such individuals as Mr. Hammond and ourselves, and without special protection and subsidies from the State, then he is not worth a moment's solicitude! The quicker he goes to the wall, the hetter; for there are plenty of men who will till his lands, take all his social and political responsibilities, and do infinitely more for the development and prosperity of the county, without asking a single one of these favors. If there is one duty more urgent and insistent than another, it is that a determined effort shall be made to put down the selfish, rectionary often arrow which is persistently obstructing the wheels of progress. When a prominent senator urged the adoption of a more liberal system of municipal government the other

day, in which were included many important measures of reform, the prime minister sneeringly informed him that he would have to wait until he got into power before such a scheme would be considered; and he does get into power a majority own party will tell him that his ideas

when he does get into power a majority of his own party will tell him that his ideas are impracticable and not in harmony with the institutions of the country.

We have said enough at this time, perhaps, to show that our philanthropy is not of so refined a nature as to wholly ignore the best interests of the people most concerned in this question of immigration. We do not feel that we are placing obstacles concerned in this question of infininguals.

We do not feel that we are placing obstacles to an improvement in their condition by advising against their emigration to Brazil at this time, because there are other places.

Like the graph of the Brazilian at this time, because there are other piaces to which they can go. In time the Brazilian planter will probably see that his present policy is a mistaken one, and then it may be our privilege to co-operate with him in offering homes to the suffering poor of

#### LAND LEGISLATION.

An unusual amount of legislative atten An unusual amount of registary men-tion has lately been given to the subject of public lands, which, it is to be hoped, will not be entirely thrown away. No less than three independent measures have been inthree independent indisates that the form of bills, and one as an amendment in the department of agriculture budget. Of these the most important is Minister Prado's proposed general land law, which, fortunately, has little prospect of coming to a vote this session. We say fortunately, because there are some features in the bill, which is in the main an excellent one, that should receive more and better attention than it will be possible to give them during the closing days of a session, and also because there are several directions in which the bill can be extended with advantage. The subject is so important in all its bearings and the future development and prosperity of the country depends so largely upon its trotment, that no bill or amendment to a bill should be passed without the fullest controduced, two of which were in the form of ment, that no bill or amendment to a pa-should be passed without the fullest consideration.

The second bill, which requires no special description, relates to the disposition of lands valuable for the extractive industries, such as the rubber forest lands of the Amazon. It was introduced into the Senate by Conego Siqueira Mendes, but was very wisely laid over to he considered in very wisely laid over to be considered in connection with the general land bill. When that bill is reached the two may very properly be united so that the processes of taking up lands, of whatever character, may all public lands, whether agricultural, mineral, or forest, should be under the provisions of one general law. This will tend to greatly simplify the processes of administration, location and conveyance, and need port coulict with such special provisions as not conflict with such special provisions as may be found necessary for the tion of mineral and forest lands. for the administra-

tion of mineral and forest lands.

The amendment to the department of agriculture budget to which we have referred, authorizes the government to make free grants of public lands to companies organized to introduce immigrants. This measure, if adopted, will be a source of endless injury and mischief, and will certainly defeat the wisest provisions which may be introduced into the general land law, In the disposal of its public lands the govbe introduced into the general land law. In the disposal of its public lands the government needs no intermediary. The prime object being to confer an advantage upon the actual settler, the government should deal with him direct, and should carefully exclude everything of a speculative or complicating character. The general land bill provides for the gratuituus concession of public lands only in a specified zone along the frontiers, and this amendment will therefore embarrass its operations. Besides that,

during the present session, we shall not now undertake to discuss its details further than to indicate its leading features and point out some of the directions in which it may be advantageously extended. It provides out some of the directions in which it may be advantageously extended. It provides for the rectangular division of public lands, the unit being the square kilometre and hectare. The sales of lots are to be to actual settlers at a fixed price and under conditions analogous to thuse of the United States. The price is fixed at 8 mitris per hectare (about 300 relis per acre above the United States price at the present rate of exchange) thus doing away with the supremely ridicultural system of selling public lands by an infinitessimal unit of measure (the square brauga) for an imappreciable unit of value (1/2 real to 2 rfis).

As the pre-emption act has been found in

(½ real to 2 réis).

As the pre-emption act has been found in the United States to be subject to such abuses that Congress has recently been forced to repeal it, it might be well for the government bere to take its provisions into careful consideration before embodying them in a general law. In case it is adopted in principle, special care should be taken to them in a general law. In case it is adopted in principle, special care should be taken to provide against the abuses which have led to its repeal in the United States. The land speculator will be found an obstacle to the just and equitable disposition of the public domain here in Brazil, just as elsewhere, and special pains should therefore be taken to restrict his operations. In view of the and special pains should therefore be taken to restrict his operations. In view of the present condition of the empire—its enormous unsettled area and its need of actual settlers who shall widen the area of cultivation and uncrease the agricultural product—we are inclined to believe that the homestead act of the United States will be far more advantageous than any other. If homestead act of the United States will be far more advantageous than any other. If the government were to give lands to such settlers after a reasonable period and upon proofs of cultivation, it is probable that many serious problems now claiming atten-tually serious problems and the probability of the serious problems and probability of the pro-

tion would find a speedy settlement.

As to some of the points which may be included, or improved, the first in imporincluded, or improved, the first in impor-tance is that relating to the administration of the land office, and the simplification and cheapening of transfers. There should be but one land office from which original be but one land office from which original patents can be granted, but there should be branch land offices at every central point in the provinces where the settler may transact business and through which he may apply when the settler with the settler with the settler when the settler was transaction. pusiness and through which he may apply for his title. The expense both for the patent and for all subsequent transfers should be reduced to the lowest figure. Then, either in this law, or better perhaps Then, either in this law, of better bringing some supplementary law, provisions should be adopted for the taxation of land, for the repeal of the heavy tax on transfers, and for the creation of registry offices for all land titles and mortgages in every municipality or comatca. The land offices for all land titles and mortgages in every municipality or comatca. The land tax will compet the land speculator, or great proprietor, to bear his due share of the public burdens, and will not infrequently lead to the breaking up of large holdings. The repeal of the tax on transfers will facilitate the purchase of small farms by men of limited means, and will admit of more frequent changes among small proprietors who have found cause for disastisfaction with their first purchase. And the registry offices will aid in strengthening and protecting titles.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-CULTURE.

Post-Office.

The minister considers that the whole of this service requires reformation, for the staff is over-worked. In reference to the defalcation in this only the minister states the total amount abstracted 

The total extension in service is 10,292 kilometres, with 170 stations and the wires measure 17,994 kilometres. The increase in 1884 was 1,478 kilometres and 318 hetween Viseu and Para were nearly completed. The competition of the Western will be within command to which it is

\* In a letter to the The Times of July 26, 1883, Mr. ammond wrote:

Hammond wrote:

"The wealth-winning force of the nation is the slave popula-tion, seing that thus far the cities and towns have absorbed, four-filler of the colonius with the colonius with these immigrant national work of the colonius with the colonius with some few diversions. The comparatively hard life in the order and vogar plantations."

February being 169,347 and the minimum in June 43,225.

The total amount expended on the service up to the end of 1885 was 24,819,871\$034, of which the D. Pedro II reservoir (Pedregulho) represents 2,756,581\$958.

Gas.

Street lighting cost in the year 808,135\$853, o which 263,323\$384 was for differences in exchange. The production is estimated to be 9,198,000 cubic metres, of which 4,020,000 is consumed by individuals and 2,168,000 in street lighting.

Sewage,
There are 53,189½ buildings served and the total cost of the drainage in 1885 was 1,680, 619\$974.

Fire Department.

The force consists of 263 officers and men, with I floating, 10 land steamers, 2 chemical engines, etc. and the service is satisfactory. During 1885 there were 38 fires, of which 24 were insignificant and only I important. The total loss is estimated to have been 160,500\$.

Quixadá Reservoir.

The reports of the engineer appointed to examine into this matter and the defense of Sr. Révy, the engineer charged with the execution of the plan, are referred to, and the defense was considered sound hy the government,

Maranhão. The plant for improving this port is capable of raising 20,000 tons of silt per month and if the service be continued for 5 years the harbor will admit at any time the largest

Ceard.—The delay of the company charged with the improvement of this port is referred to, and the capital is fixed at 2,500,000\$ upon which 6 per cent, interest is guaranteed. The original plan having been some what modified it is hoped that

work will this year be actively prosecuted.

Pernambuco. Nothing particularly interesting occurred during the year. Dredging was con

Santos. 'The provincial government having done nothing, the concession granted in 1882 was de-clared lapsed and an engineer employed to complete the plans for the works, which the minister conthe plans for the worse, siders of urgent necessity.

Siders of urgent necessity. Dredging was continued to the control of the plans for the plans of the plans for the pl

during the year. In July the heavy rain-fall throughout the province caused a freshet which burst a new channel to S. E. As to the definite improvement of the bar the minister refers to Caland's plans and suggests that the work he carried, out a tax being levied on goods and vessels to meet the interest on the amount employed, estimated at 10,500,000\$.

River Improvements,

Maranhão. On the upper Itapicurú 110 kilo-metres had been cleaned of trunks of trees, etc. and will permit of steam navigation when the rapids 12 kilometres from Caxias are no longer an obstacle.

Various difficulties had prevented active work.

Per mumbuco. Work on the S. Francisco was re-commenced in May and in July the river declared navigable, but a drought so reduced the volume of water that further work became necessary to provide against such an occurrence.

S. Paulo. The good service done by the Pau-

lista company in opening 218 kilometres of the Mogygaassú to navigation is referred to.

#### I EGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 13.-No session in either House August 14 -- In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Me derros again defended his brother against the charges made by Senator Silveira Martins, and

asked for information regarding the Rio Grande and Bagé railway. Sr. Silveira Martins defended his connection with the railway. The minister of marine replied to preceding speakers in defenthe hudget of his department. In the Chamber

August 16.- In the Senate Sr. Dantas again referred to the murder of slaves in the province of Rio, criticising the dilatory action of the government, of which he asked an explanation. Senator Correia made a somewhat rambling reply, hulfinally read certain documents which merely ack nowledge the crime was committed. One of these trom the judge, whose duty was to be present at the flogging, is a plain attempt to divert the matter to personal emitties. Senator Affonso Celso and the minister of marine spoke on the navy budget. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 17. - In the Senate Sr. Teixeira Iunio on the necessity of sanitary reforms, and incidentally sharply criticised the waste of money with the academy of medicine. Speaking on the war office hudget Visconde de Pelotas gave a very unsatisfactory account of the discipline in the army The minister of war and Senator Avila also spoke

41,441 cubic metres. The average daily supply in 1885 was 85,038 cubic metres, the maximum in 1886 was 85,038 cubic metres, the maximum in 19 that economies should be made more in personnel than in works. The administrative staffs he judged excessive, for only a third of them did any work The Inanema foundry and the D. Pedro II railway extension were touched on, and the deputy state that in nine years only 50 kilometres of road had been completed. He considered immediate aboli-tion an utopia, and would have a law passed that all citizens who did not employ themselves within a fixed period should be put into the army. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho was discursive, touching on e water supply, the suburban railway traffic the gas contract. Deputy Jaguaribe regretted his separation from his party on the slavery question and would have the department of agriculture subdivided. He referred to immigration, central factories and the necessity of dividing large land holdings. Deputy Henrique Salles also spoke.

August 18 .- In the Senate Sr. Avila spoke pointing out that the minister of war, when holding the navy portfolio, had permitted discussions in the press, and his action in suspending an officer of the army for defending himself was inconsistent and illegal. The minister of war defended his action and Senator Silveira Martins also spoke, referring to an officer who in an order of the day eulogized a minister who had promoted him. the Chamber Deputy João Henriques presented the project for a law to annul recent legislation in Maranhão imposing certain duties. Deputy Pacifico Mascarenhas declared for protecting home industries. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque criticised the vote for the Santos harbor improvements and thought the Rio Grande do Sul har was unimprovable. He would not, however, refuse his vote for this latter.

August 19 .- In the Senate Sr. Junqueira made a somewhat wandering speech the object of which was, apparently, to defend the army against charges of lack of discipline. Senators Affonso Celsa and Siquena Mendes spoke on a project of the latter relative to public lands, which on motion of the minister of justice was sent to a committee. In the Chamber the minister of empire presented a project for granting 300,000\$ for sanitary reforms in this city. Deputy Affonso Celso criticised the finance budgets and feared that in a panic the government might have difficulty in meeting the demands of savings' hanks depositors. He desires a reduction in the number of government employés. Deputy Ferreira Vianna said that while each deputy demanded economies elsewhere he resisted those in his own province. He had once before said that is was easier for Brazil to declare war with, and conquer, England than for it to halance its hadgets, for the most enthusiastic sustainers of economiare those who most emharrass the government. He said the minister of finance had not force to impose economy on the country where expense are not decreed, but imposed. The government was no obstacle, nor was the Chamber, there are higher and more permanent obstacles to an equi librium of the budgets.

August 20 .- In the Senate, the minister of justice spoke on the slave murders. The speech is no published in full, but the minister seems to have acknowledged that some one was to blame. Senato Dantas considered the minister's explanations on satisfactory and the dilatory movements of the authorities an attempt at hushing up the matter. Senator Franco de Sa considered the credit asked for by the minister of empire for sanitary improve ments ridiculous. The matter had been fully examined and the money now to be expended i further investigations would be wasted; nothing but plans and surveys would result. Senators Meir de Vasconcellos, Franco de Sá, Lima Duarte and the minister of justice spoke on the department of justice hudget, and the agriculture hudget for 1886-87 as amended in the Chamber was read. In the Chamber an error in the agriculture hudged was discovered, a vote of 12,000\$to a certain company appearing as 18,000\$; the correction was made. Deputy Affinso Celso spoke against the credit for new works at the abattoir and Lucena in favor, Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Ferceira Vianna spoke on the finance hudgets,

August 21.—In the Senate Sr. Teixeica Junior withdrew his motion for information regarding sanitary reforms, expressing himself satisfied with the minister of empire's application for the credit of 300,000\$ for preliminary surveys. Senator Franco de Sá thereupon presented a similar motion and endeavored to prove inconsistency in the action of the minister in promising extensive improvements, and in finally asking so small a sum. Th ments, and in finally asking so small a sum. The minister of empire replied in defense. It appears that the sanitary board not only advised certain improvements, but suggested the manner in which the cost of these was to be met. The minister wa much interrupted, but declared that a plan had been organized by Sr. Revy for transforming the Mangue canal into a tide-water channel at a cost o parallel between manufacturers of artificial wines and counterleiters, to the detriment of the former. He also referred to the murder of slaves in the province of Rio. The budget of the department of justice passed. Delamare and Franco de Sá sharply ed certain acts of the minister of marine relative to the Naval Academy. The minister of marine replied, complaining of excessive severity on the part of the Senate committee. No session in the Chamber.

-Barão de Cotegipe, prime minister, who has happily recovered from a recent severe illness, reappeared in his place in the Senate on the 16th. On the same day Sr. Andrade Figueira, it announced, was seriously ill, and will probably have to leave his presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, if not the country.

On the 18th an amendment of Sr. Affonso Celso passed in the Senate, on voting the navy hudgets, which is another check to the government and which in all probability will cause a joint session of the Senate and Chamber.

-It is astonishing that the opposition has not called attention to the fact that while the interest is accumulating on the late 5 per cent, internal loan, Treasury bills, also drawing interest, are decreasing but slowly.

-H Senator José Bonifacio, in his motions for information regarding foreign and domestic loans, desires to prove that a condition, made by Messis, Rothschild, was that through the conversion of 6 per cent, stock to 5 per cent, no new load would be laid upon the Treasury by the foreign loan, it is to be hoped be will press his question let us bear all about it.

#### Provincial Notes

-The town of Piracicaha, S. Paulo, is to have a daily paper.

-The fauded debt of the city of Camping São Paulo, amounts to 300,000\$.

-There is a place in Minas Geraes called "Our Lady of the Necessities of Fish River,

-Pernambuco is to have a bank. O Ranca do Beefe will have a capital of 1,000,000 in shares of toos.

-The hishon of S. Paulo has recently confirmed 3,989 persons at Tieté. It is a pity the other 11 did

-The July receipts of the Inanema, government, foundry were 6,117\$384,against 12,059\$576 for the aine mointh last year

-The Swedish hgn, Ines, Hogstrom master, cleared at Victoria, Espirito Santo, for New York on the 6th just, with a cargo of 5,000 bags of coffee.

-The swine and sheep dealers at São Paulo have gone out on a strike, alleging the failure of the city to liminsh a decent slaughter-house as the

-The plans for the water works of Ytú, São Paulo, have been prepared, and construction is soon to be begun. The engineer in-cluef is Dr. Panla Sonza.

-The July receipts of the Para custom hous amounted to 667,160\$782, against 661,115\$073 last the receipton were 157,1755667, against 231,-384\$040 last year.

-The president of the province of Minas re-cently approved a provincial law for the establish ment of a bank in that province. The object of the bank seems to be the attraction of immegrants, but vacious favors are granted it,

-It is stated that preparations for the forthcom ing census in the province of San Paulo are now nearly complete, the blank forms being all in the hamls of the local commissions except in the capital. The census will be taken on the 3nth prox.

-Commendador Juaquim José de Sonza Breves, wealthy planter of the province of Rio de Janeiro has decibled to filterate the 3,000 slaves which he passesses, and to establish them on his plantations as free labures. It is most sincerely to be hoped that his purpose will be erowned with success.

-The rapid increase of beri-beri in Pará is ecoming a cause for serious alarm. According to the sanitary inspector of that city the total number of deaths from this disease for the quarter end-ing 30th June last was 107, and in the preceding quarter 83, making 100 for the half year. The total for the corresponding period of last year was 88.

-The editor of the Pregador Christão has been writing some very plain and wholesome truth about "Crime in Rio Gamle." It is not only in Rio Gaude that crimes are frequent and practiced with impundy, but in every other proxince as well. Politics and slavery have so corrupted the courts, that justice is now almost unknown.

-According to a recent relatorio, the province o Rai de Janeiro contains 420 day, 7 mght and 10 mixed schools, over which preside 400 teachers. The total number of pupils in attendance is 17,651, of which 11,232 are masculine and 6,419 feminine Besides these, the province substitizes 174 private schools, attended by 4,727 pupils.

#### RAILROAD Notes

-The deficit of the D. Thereza Christina railway for the first half of this year was 105,162\$938, In May the deficit of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway was 13,908\$778 and in June it was 12,796\$.

355. The traffic for six months left a delicit of 80.240\$201.

-On the 16th ulto, the president of the prov unce of Rio de Janeim ordered the payment of 133,000\$ to the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway, interest guarantee for the first semester of 1886.

—A company is now organizing in São Paulo for the construction of a steam trainway line from Itatiba to Campo Limpo, the junction of the São Paulo and Bragantina lines.

-The first pieces of the Mogyana railway bridge over the Rio Granile at Jagnara, were received at Santos on the 16th inst. The luidge will be about 500 metres long.

-The construction of the Yuana extension from Piracicaha to Bóa Vista is reported to be very much advanced, and it is anticipated that the line will be ready for inauguration about the middle of next month.

-The June receipts of the Bragança railway, Pará, amounted to 5,816\$710 and the expenses 13,643\$240; deficit 7,830\$530. The passenger traffic included 389 of the 1st class and 1,930 of the rate class and 1,930 of

-The total traffic receipts of the Sorocahana line iluring the half year ending 30th Inne last amounted to 254,473\$150 for the trank line (goar anteed) and 13,092\$230 for the extension. The expenditures were 176,164\$350 for the first and 30,465\$100 for the second, leaving surpluses of 78,305\$320 and 12,684\$220 respectively.

— The report of the director of the Cantagallo railway for the first five months of this year's traffic receipts at 457,319#304 expenses 365, gives gives receipts at 457,3198304 expenses 305,-2108539 and balance 92,1088705, against 581,-8793459, 404,7308881 and 177,1428578 respectively for the same period last year. Various new works and other expenses amounted to 70,3058420 in 8886. The Rio Banito extension to Macalle will nieasure 117 kilometres.

-The fiscal engineer of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway, after a sangiinary struggle with the figures, succeeded in getting out the April report of that line on the 15th mst., from which it appears that the receipts amounted to 87,249\$300 and the expenditures to 64,944\$280, leaving a striplus of 23,305\$040. The passenger receipts were 38,711\$200, white those from freights only slightly exceeded that figure, being 39,177\$300.

-The Baldwin Lacomotive Works in Philadelphia City have just completed and shipped engine innubered \$,000. The fist locomotive built engine inimilitied 8,000. The fist becomedite built at these works was turned out in December, 1832, and fit took 20 years to build 500 engines. The second 500 were built in eight years, number 1,000 being furthed February, 1800. It is interwritely that one-half the whole number, and these by far the heaviest and most claibrate engines that have been built, were turned out within the last ten years, the first 4,000 requiring 44 years to build.—Rail-toop Actor, July 31.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-The minister of marine on the 17th says that each Kropatscheck rifle custs 29\$723, each hayonet 5\$500 aml each scalibard 2\$500; total 37\$723.

-Is there not something wrong in paying 300\$ for 400 kilogrammes of resina de punho, which we take to be rosin? The minister of war says on the 14th it is all right, and perhaps he knows best.

-The cost of disinfecting material and the sup plies furnished the steam launch used in the port inspection service cost 667\$200 last month. It seems cheap enough for making our foreign exchanges smell like a paper mill,

-The Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro is called to neet in this city on Friday next, the 27th inst. The opening sermon will be given on Thursday evening at the Preshytorian church, Rua Chih Gymnastico, by Rev. E. Carlos Pereira, of Cam-

-Engineer Constante Affonso Coelho wants to be appointed on any commission of the department of agriculture. The minister tells Constante on the 17th that opportunely he will be attended to. Hope long deferred, Constante, maketh the stomach ache.

-The munister of finance on the 12th informs Treasury clerks that although some licence is perunited as in the hour of arrival at their desks, none whatever is permissible as to their leaving them. A deputy has just stated to parliament that only one third of government clerks do any work,

-Barân de Iliduruna, chief of our sanitary commission, not only advises what is to be done to improve the health of the city, but further suggests that the withdrawal of currency will cause such economies to the Treasmy, that the expense of these unprovements will hardly be felt. With every respect for the Baron, one may suggest that the jack of all trades is rarely master of any.

-A jewclery store on Rua da Quitanda was into on the morning of the 17th inst. and tohled of some 15,000\$ worth of jewelery.

-According to the latest reports the number of sexagenarians who have been emancipated, conditionally and unconditionally, under the law of 1885, up to the present time, is 68,072.

-We are always wrong. Under the impression up to the 18th, that national banks were established in the United States just after the commencement of the civil war, about 1863, we are corrected by the Gazeht de Noticias which states that hundrels of these institutions broke in 1839; or say 24 years before they were established.

-A man who had just received an eight years' -A man who man just received an early seatence to imprisonment at hard labor, on the 17th ibst, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his wrists before leaving the jury room. Why he his wrists before leaving the jury nom. Why he was permitted to carry a knife does not appear. He was the leader of a consulterable gang of thieves, who have since threatened to take vengeance on

—The municipal chamber is after the dogs, both on a moral and a physical ground. There is a large meone available to the chamber by passive a law that all dogs shall be licensed. The owner of a valuable dog will not object to paying \$\foxup{5}\$ for the protection of his pet, and the misterable cms intesting the city should be sacrificed without merery.

—We object to our colleague of the Rio Post deciding that all North Americans are to be called "yankees". Thus would our colleague like to be called Prussen? We claim that North Americans have pre-eminent claims to be called par excellence Americans, just because American Vespuccio did not discover the country. It is the Inens it non incendo principle.

-"Messrs, John Roach & Son launched on July —"yesess, John Roden S on manched on July 17th the new iron steamer Allanga, huit for the United States and Bazil Mail S. S. Co. The boat is 302 feet long, 45 feet hean, 24 feet depth of hold and has register of 2,000 times. She will have compound engines and accommodation for 65 first class and 100 steerage prosengers."—New York Maritime Register, July 21.

-It appears that more than too colonists have been expelled from their lands at a place called Gaspar, Santa Catharina, by a proprietor called Col. Flores, on the ground that the hands belong to him. The colory was located by a government agent, who appears to have been guilty either of tespass, or of gross ignorance. The case has been lad before the central immigration suciety.

-We regret to note the death of Mr. George —We regret to note the death of Mr. George Janson, a well known English tradesman of this city, which took place on the afternoon of the 22nd mst. Mr. Janson was engaged for many years in the importation of English saddlery, harmess, etc., but more recently enlarged his lustiness to include many uther lunes of goods and a first class English tabor shop. He leaves a wife and several small clubbren in England.

—According to a letter recently received here.

an attempt was some time since made to poison a Swiss physician, Dr. Emil Hassler, in Cuialsi, Matto Grosson, and he had been compelled to with-thraw to Paragnay. This gentleman is an enthusiation and the same strictly bream apportunity to prosecute his favorite studies. His medical practice was for means of support. Being a skillal physician, and by giving his services to the poor, he incurred the hitter hostility of the native physicians, and persecutions of every description have been the result. The attempt to take his life with poison has at last driven him out of the country.

—The instructions to Sr. Révy are comprehensive. He is to shuly the origin, nature and three. an attempt was some time since made to poison a

The instructions to Sr. Révy are comprehensive. He is to simly the origin, nature and dimensions of all a swamps, low-lying lauds and such as are subject to infiltrations, titles, rain, or stagnant water in punds, to lakes; also the manure for improving these by drainage, drying, or filling. Then he is to study the system (regimn) of the streams and differes that pass through the city and the submits and prepare a plan for preventing inundations by torrential rains. Plans of all these sin veys, and such others as may interest public health, are to be submitted to the muister. Let us hope that now we are to remember yellow fever as a thing of the past, and that Sr. Révy, in executing this santary scheme, will extinguish the remembrance of the Quitania fusion.

—A long-raine duel [25 pages], without tel-

-A long-range duel [25 paces], without tel-—A long-range duel [25 paces], without telescopic sights, was fought on the 18th inst. between Dr. Ferreira d'Araujo, editor-in-chief of the Gazeta de Netichia, and Commendador João José dos Reis Junior, proprietor of the Paus. The Gazeta' pixtol missed fire, and the Paus had all the shooting to himself. Notwithstanding the bulk of the genal editor of the Gazeta, his adversary's bullet failed to his him—at least so far as is yet known. When the reports from all his outlying districts are in, it may yet he funnul that the Paus was nut so had a marksman after all. The seconds expressing themselves satisfied, the hall was terminated without lurther waste of powder—and all questions of homor were declared uff. Our colleagues have our hearty congratulations on their narrow escape.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatorio da Estrada de Ferra de Cantagullo. Dr. João Neri Ferreira has sent us a copy at bis report to the president of the province of Rio de Janeira, fram which we already printed extracts in our number of April 22nd.

on number of April 22nd.

Relators da Associação Commercial do Rio de 
Junero. The delay in the publication of this useful 
work renders it useless, save far future comparisons. 
The years 1882, and 1883, proless to he covered 
lut the tables of statistics do not include the latter. 
It seems a pity that this report cannot be published 
early in each year, for in such case it would be of 
considerable importance.

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, August 23rd, 1886.

Par	value	of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
	do	do do do in U.S.
		com at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cents
	do	\$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
	do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889

1	Bank rate of exc	hange on Lo	ondon to.	day		21 % (	١.
	Present value of	the Brazitia	n mil reis	(pape	r)	792 rs.	go
	do	do	do	in 1	U.S.		
		coin at \$4	80 per /	r stg.		42 75	cts
	Value of \$1.00 }	\$4.80 per ,	(1. stg.)	in Br	zilian		
		currency (	oaper)			2 339	
	Value of Custed	in o				118228	

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

August 14.—The rates at the banks were advanced in the afternoon to 21 316 on London, 43:—432 on Paris and 558.—559 on Hamburg at 90 dg, 2\$400 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 21/—21 316. In commercial sterling some small transactions were reported at 21/—21 316. In commercial sterling some small transactions were reported at 21/—21 31/4 and in frams at 440. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$300, sellers at 11\$430. August 16.—Early in the afternoon mites were advanced to 31/4 on London, 440—450 on Paris and 552—550 on Hamburg at 90 dg; 28380 on New York at sight. The market was quete and strong. Commercial sterling was reported at 21 316, 21% in the moning and 21 716 in the afternoon, and francs at 443—445. From second bands bank sterling was quoted at 21%. Sovereigns sold at 11\$300, closing with buyers at 11\$300, sellers it 13\$500.

August 17.—Earls were unchanged 21 the banks, but bank

with outper at (18)26, senies it (18)26.

Angusa 17,—Rates were unchanged 21 the hanks, but bank sterling was reported done in 22)6. There was a fair business doing at the extremes of 21½—21½ for bank and at 21½—21916 for commercial sterling; the lower rates ruling early in the day. From second hands bank paper was reported at 21716. Sowerigns sold at 11\$500, closing with buyers at 11\$700, sellers at 11\$330.

August 18 .- Rates at the banks were again advanced, the Angust 18.—Rares at the bunks were again advanced, the English banks drawing at 21½ on head offices. Rares were 21 5(6-21)% on London, 448-449 on Paris and 553 on Hamburg at 90 ds. 28370—28360 on New York at Night. The market was native at 21 st. 5(6-21)% from son honders, 21%-21 7(16 on head offices, 21 7(16-21)% from security 21 st. 5(2) on head offices, 21 7(16-21)% from security 21 st. 5(2) on head offices, 21 7(16-21)% from security 21 st. 5(2) on head offices, 21 7(16-21)% from security 21 st. 5(2) on head offices, 21 7(16-21)% for security 21 st. 5(2) on head offices and head offices and head offices and head offices and security 21 st. 5(2) on head office, 31 st. 5(3) on head office, 31 st. 5(3) on head office, 31 st. 5(3) on head office, 3

at 21½, 21 yilő and 21½ bank, htter on head office, and a 21½, 21 off and 21½ for commercial stelling. In commercial francs something was done at 440. The market was not considered so strang at the close. Sovereigns closed with selfen at 11½20, no buyers.

Angust 20 --There was no change at the banks and the market was upited. Head office setting was reported at 21½, 23 yiló and 27½. Bank francs were quoted at 41½, 23 yiló and 27½. Bank francs were quoted at 443 and commercial at 441. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11½20, sellers at 11½20 and were reported sold on the street, to arrive, at 11½20 and were reported sold on the street, to arrive, at 11½20 and street, to arrive, at 11\$220.

street, to arrive, at 118220.

Maginst 21.—Balks opened at same rates which became flat in the afternoon, when the English 'banks withdraw and the native banks would only do counter business at 21½.

Market active with bank sterling reported at 21½ bankers and 21½-21; p106 bead offices, and commercial at 21½ bankers sold at 11\$250, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 11\$250. 11\$350.

August 23.—The English banks opened at 213% on head offices. Market firm. The weakness on Saturday was caused by liquidations of contracts from second hands. Bank rate on Pail's 447.

—Satunlay, 21st inst, was perhaps the champion day at the Chistom House here. There were 213,617 bags of coffee dispatched of an official value of 5,177,279\$5.20, and the total receipts at the Chistom House for the day were 508,527. \$814.

—The new gas company seems to have successfully brought to money into the country and has applied to the minister of agriculture for the necessary permission to pay it in to the Treasury, asking at the same time that a date be fixed for turning over the plant, etc., of theRio Gas company. The minister has faced September 1st for turning over the plant. The inventory amounts to 6.641.78€\$25.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

A	Angust 14.		١.
5	Six per cent. apolices	998 000	Į.
50	Banco Commercial	230 000	ŀ
50	Baneo do Commercio 3 series	60 poq	ı
ioo	Leopoldina R.R	137 000	
12	deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 2015	193 000	1
30	do 650,	495 000	ı
50	Carris Urbanos tramway	257 000	ı
25	deb. Nitherohy do	198 000	ľ
02	Nacional de Navegação	189 000	ŀ
60	hyp notes Banco Predial	7214 %	1
50	Banco C. Real do Brazil [6"/o]	78 °0	ı
A	August 16		l
2	Six per cent. apolices	997 000	ı
3	do	998 000	ı
25	do	999 000	ı
o\$	do	499 000	ı
o\$	do	99. 6 %	ı
ю\$ :	do	407 000	١
10	Five per cent. do. all paid	993 000	۱
10	do 450\$ pd	995 000	1
	Apolices Prov. Rio Grande	roo %	l
40	Sovereigns	11 a8a	ŀ
500	Banco Brazil	280 000	1
5			Į
25	Jardim Botanico tramway	144 000	!
50	deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal	71 °u	ı
43	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	78 °e	ı

NEWS.	
August 17.	000
35 do	000 re
,200\$ do	2 %
36 Five per cent. do. 450\$ pd 995	300
45 Banco Commercial 2 series 55	000
5 Banco Industrial 200	96
50 Carioca cotton mill 180	000
40 ., Arrojo dos Ratos coal 7	1 %
125 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil  6%   7	8 % 500
August 18.	- 1
70 Banco Brazil 280	000
50 Hanco Industrial	000
120 deb. do 2005	000 7 "/iii
50 ,, do 7 ° i 205	000
50 Crioca cotton mill 200	000
August to	96
14 Six per cent npolices	000
12 do. 450\$ pd 993	000
10 deb. Leopoldina K.K 2000	000
50 Grão Pará R R 215	000
40 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	000
August 20.	- 11
20 Six per cent. apolices	000
20 do. 450\$ pd 997	000
so Banco do Commercio 219	000
50 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	000 000
1,000 Carris Urbanos tramway \$57	500
	000 4 %
20 , Banco C. Real do Brazil	000
August 21	
13 Six per cent, apolices	000
7 Five per cent do, all paid 993	
14 Banco Commercial 2 30	000
50 Leopoldina R. R	000 -
293 Jaidim Botanico tramway	000 5
70 Previdente do 68	000 S
	S
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BEAZILI STOCKS AND SHARES.	MA C
EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NE	N-Y-
DF JULY 3187. Government Stocks.	St
863 41/2 per ct. 1 can 99-	101 R
871 5 ., .,	102
875 5 97~ 879 4½ 92~	93
883 4½ ,	
Railways.	F
hii/ 20 Alagoas, Lim 7 per et gnarantee 16½ 100 do deb 6 ,	1736
20 Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. gnar 221/4-	22 3/4 S:
20 Brazilian Great Southern	14 St
co do deh. 6 per ct 117-	119
Conile d' En, Lim. 7 per et guar 151/4-	161/4
00 1la deh. 5½ per ct	97
20 ilo 7 per ct. gnar	131/4 St 18 R
00 110 0 per cr uen, 10ck	119 S
loo do scrip 5½ per cl 95−	07 5
20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar	110
OO Mogyana deb. 5 per ct	104 S 8g F
en Recife a S. Francisco e per et. mar 103-	
100 do 1leb 5½ per cl = 20 S Paulo 7 per ct. guar	
too do deb. stock 5 1/2 per ct	110
20 South Brazilian	221/2
100 do 6 per ct. Irred	no no
Miscellaneons.	11 3 th
	-8 c
10 English Bank of Rio, Lim	-15 cl
10 Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories, Pref	-41/4 fc
100 do deh 5 pei. ct	-106
2 Braz. street tramways, Lim	-103/4
100 do bonds 5 per cent	-108
7½ do prefer	
100 do deb. A 6 per cent 104-	
100 do do B do 102- 10 London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	336
20 Bahiz Gas	-25
24-	-10½ -10½
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

* Pagainte for a diver	and freight by steamer	sio Good and, per to kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
	2 7/8	3,550	2 grls or	1,250	25 C & 500	21 ¼ d	fi.m	1	7,000	8,000	224,000	Aug. 14
	9 rEr 8	3.550	101/4	4,250	25 C & 5%	213%	firm	1	5,000	28,000 *	245,000	Aug. 16
	9	3,600	10 7116	4,900	25 C & 5%	21 1/2	frm	10,000	5.000	14,000	245,000	Aug. 17
	9	3,600	10 7116	4,300	25 C & 300	21/2	firm	22,000	9.000	16,000	234,000	Aug. 18
	8/46	2.650	so gli 6	4.350	25 c & 5%	213%	fi m	28,000	J	14,000	179.000	Aug. 19
	91/8	3,030	y116 oz	4-350	25 C & 5%	215%	fi m	74,000	9,000	18,000	180,000	Aug. 20
	7.6	5.700	o ulig	4.400	25 c & 5%	215%	firm	ı	8,000	11,000	171,000	Aug. 21
	3%	2.700	o ulug	4.400	25 € ₹ 500	215%	firm	1	7,000	25,000 *	129,000	Aug. 23
	Unit Enr	teil ope	Stat	es i		ig 1	he Sta	wee in	ì .		. 3 . 3	ng: 14th 1,000 hag 2,000 ,1 6,000 ,1
gel ancialisto o at pas for do nen	cleares for hy sail sail sail sail sail sail sail sail	ding error ring rited Karr Ut	s this we Starope mireo group	r 17 is m sek ates	nite to 1 dur tates vers	ng 31h ing ilo do.	An	g	•••		7 35 55 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5,000 ii 6,000 ii 6,000 bag 6,000 bag 6,000 ii 6,000 ii 6,000 ii 8,000 ii 8,000 ii

### MARKET REPORT. Rio de Juneiro, August 23rd, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee...The market has shown great animation since our last report and the sales given in are important. The news from Europe seems to be of so encouraging a description has the greater proportion of the husiness has been for that quarter, while purchasers for the United States have shown considerable reserve. On the 17th brokers advanced quotations 100–200 Er. per arrobar since when there has been no hange. During the week ending Saturday aris that, no less than 193,000 bags coffee were dispatched at our custom house the fertiers.

r foreign parts.
The sales since our last report have been : 87,179 bags for the United States
130,994 Europe
2,000 Cape of Good Hope
1,058 Risewhere | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,05

6														
ug. 14 16 18 19 Els Nug. 17 20 Receipt 20 Receipt 20 Receipt 20 Receipt 20 Good fist Ordinary Cordinary Mashed Marke Marke Marke Superior.	Lond Ham Bords ewhe Rive againg a gaing a gain	on I erry on B burg eaux err Pla the inst : erry erry agai	r str Gr Fr s ate B B past 14,16 e sin mst	Are str Cor st	May 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	os  orne  orne	70 t. is in	186 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188	aged ding 35 4 33 82 85 6 6 5 5 5 4 3	13:5 ten 13:5 ten 13:5 80:0 80:0 80:0 80:0 90:0 10:0 10:0 10:0 10:0 10:0 10:0 1	42 bay day day	4 4 6 6 hd 6 6 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	as gideclification of the content of	e simultai ven consumente con Residente con
one brok Nev Balt	v Yo	rk Ai Br e Br	essel. ner l str	s loa lug - Cax 'anıp	ding Benj tou . aner	ani ani 	d to	abe	#5	I	<i>bags</i> 3,000 1,000 6,000 6,000		Stoc	ales for t k in firs
No	do do	Am	er bg	Ali Ali	tulia Uber Ce	Roi narl	lins e inrs				1,000		B	irokers q is:
An do Los Ha Tr Ge Mo	do do ieste enoa editer ossel ape T	Ansi Ital : rrane: lo Bay l'own	str As an It Ger Ger	Do Lisas Correction of the Cor	addenia de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la composición del composición del composición del composición del composició	s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	SAI AN	LES	; o)	Sales II States	8,000 2,500 2,500 6,000 14,000 4,000 2,500 7,000 2,500 7,000	,	froi doz	Pritch  rest from . The White Swedi  826 545 555 769 681 872 Of these there there there there there there is a continued to be Rest on the continued to be Rosair  India  444 975 71
25€ & 5%		5,250	5,800	242,000	* 27.600	1	ı	ı	ı	1	15.537	Atlg. 14	3	l from \$900 per Bran faunove Ve quot
-	1	1	1	254,000	ı	١,	1	ı	ı	1	12,216	Aug. 15	2 2 11 V	Codfi 571 tube 508 tube 108 tube 108 may to 108 000.
250 & 5°0	217116	5,250	5,800	248,000	6,264	20,813	252	;	10,561	10,000	14.434	Aug. 16		Hay. Coal.
25c & 5%	211%	5,250	5,800	237,000	1	27,114	1	ı	5,200	21,914	15,755	Aug. 17	- 1	ric all to de: Cem
250 90 50	21 9116	5,450	6,000	182,000	* 16,490	69.039	1	2,000	38,849	28,140	14.273	Aug. 18	-1	from Ma not chan Rice burg and quote the said we year's co
200 00 000	21 910	5,450	6,000	182,000	15,949	17.786	192	1	3,689	13,905	18,014	Aug. 19		year's Co affoat.
_	250 % 50%	5.450	6,000	174,000	19,907	19,234	2,069	1	16,937	228	10,381	Aug. 20	-	Rubber compi Stock re Receipt
	9	5.450	6,000	121,000	1	67,245	545	1	53.708	12,992	£91+S1	Aug. 21	-	Shipn United Europe
	1	1 1	i	131,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	9.705	Aug. sa	-	Comp Pará fo Gram
-	ı	1 1	1	ı	216,995	370,861	4,811	4.30	300,077	153,173	307,195	since 1st Aug.	Totals	1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1
~	ı	ı	1 1	ı	520,270	084,034	Eg.que	1	31418499	340,403	593,595	since set July	Totals	1881 1881 1883 1883 1884 1885

		T	Н	E	R <sub>.</sub> I
	Imports.			***	- 1
port	he simultaheous arrival of a very given considerable activity to the cline on Richmeud and Trieste hother qualifiest. In pine, we have he are the considerable and arrivate of the consumption. Kerosene I ento consumption. Kerosene I ento consumption Kerosene I ento consumption Kerosene I ento consumption are the consumption are somewhat more underast ento the consumption are consumption are consumption are consumption. I ento the consumption are consumption and consumption are consumption are consumption.	mark brands ve re f Whit has be tations e, but Rece	ets bu ceive e, al com s. ( t the ipts	t an a ed a c l of wh e flat Of Indi mark of Coo	dvance cargo of tich has and is iaw corn et is re-
	tice from Baltimore:				
	CrystalCodorusArabyCordova	770 500 500	) ;;		770 brls.
3	Yulia Rollurs do: Araby Codorus Crystal. Cordova Castilla. Bonita	2,37 1,73 1,02 1,00 1,00	ο,,		775 ++
	Arawa from New Zealand:				50 11
sto	Sales for the same period have beck in first hands is estimated to 17,000 brls. American 1,500 Trieste 3,500 ,, River Plat	be:	bont	9, 5,000	595 bris. bris, and
tic	22,000 brls. Brokers quote the market steady	at tl	ne fo	llowin	g quota
	Trieste, 175 Richmond 181 17 do 2nd Baltimore 181 17 do 2nd 16 Westen & Int. 16 Chili River Plane 15	\$500	18 0 16 : 17 : 18 : 16 : 16 :	000 500 250 (100	
F d	Pitch Pine.—Receipts are rorest from Pensacola, which are note. The market is quoted steady White Pine.— The Boung row New York, sold at ros rscokers quote the market firm.  Spruce Pine.—Nothing to r	per for	oot,	at wi	er .4 yulan 15000 pe 100. 5.494 fee nich pric
1	Swedish Pine.—Receipts 826 doz. per Mercater from 545 Iduua from We 555 Collega 709 Haabet	Dran esterw do	ick		
	581 Sigrano italic	Cittist	IMIIO	n orde er doz	r, and th
0	Progress from Of these the second, third and fe other three have been sold at about note the demand supplied, and p 48000-368000 per doz. for red, av deals, according to assortment.  Kerosene.—Receipts are 15 from New York. We may quote per case for invoices.	rd 53\$	ooo	-35\$00 per Bi	ofor whi nny Da k at 6\$4
	per case for invoices.  Lard.— Receipts have been goo kegs per Inia Rollins trot continues steady at unchanged qu	2,000 m Bal iotatio	keg liima	n per re. T	Alire at lie inark irs. per l
	in lots  Rosin —No receipts and quot  Turpentine.—None receive made at 480—520 rs, per kilo.  Indian Corn.—Receipts h	!		anita 1	inchange
	9,791 "Sautos Orenooue	ave b	een :		
	all from River Plate Market fle				
-	35000 per bag.  Bran — Receipts are 1,000 ba  Hannover and 1,500 bags per  We quote to day at 25300—2550  Codfish — Receipts have be	Santo so per seu 1,5 2,022	bag 32 C 1ubs	om R uses fr per 7	iver Pla on Enro . L. B. a
	We quote to-day at 2\$300-2\$50 Codfish.—Receipts have be 2,571 tibs, 9 cases per Brothers. 2,078 tibs, 187 cases per Cor market has become flat under the we may quote at retail tibs 21\$0 20\$000.		21	•	
	Hay.—There have been no cont.—Receipts have beev:  836 tons per La Plata fi				
	1,899 " -4 bnua 1,176 " Manifobii 3,244 " Union Martha Co	obb	do do		
	r,022 , 2177 bit / 1177	fion			er hier
-	all to dealers and companies.  Coment—Receipts have be 1,739 per General von Werder i from Marseilles and 1,200 per Te not change quotations.	from F			Broken

PARA'.

3,872,547 2,176,813 5,989,360

fina 8,622,725 6,021,700 6,276,397 6,322,826 7,803,493

405,709 474,304 498,655 509,740 978,164

700,625 5,381,735 6,082,360

93,000

SHIPPING NEWS. AUG. 16. CAD/Z-order. AUG. 18. ket lb. per late n.—Recipits are 3 o bags per Corrientes from Ham-re 18-75 bags per Telephon from Rangoon Brokers e market flat at 85400-85500 per bag in lors 1 to have now a stock equal to about one and a half onsumption and there is still a considerable quantity statistics from January 1st to June 30th, 1886, iled by Messrs. Sears & Co. Pard 30th June. kilos.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 14.

DRAMMEN-Nor bk Mercator; 426 tons: Ostedahl; 85 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. ILHA DO SAL-Swed bk Frammas: 324 tons: Nielsen; 36 ds; salt to Backheuser & Meyer. AUG. 15.
RANGOON-Nor lik Telefon; 755 tons: Vixo; roo ds; rice to order.
Westbernick—Swed bg Iduna; 193 tons: Arvedsen; 70 ds; sundries to order. AUG. 16.

AUG. 16.

AUG. 16.

AUG. 16.

Be de: conf to Bleinice Redrignes & Co.

CARDUFF. ship Abana; r208 tons; Williams: 50 ds; coal to Royal Mail.

Royal Mail.

Royal Mail.

Auguston State GASEE—Br bg Brothers; 173 tons; Vibert; 53 ds; codfish to order. order.

Br bg J. L. B., 148 tons; Robson; 48 ds; codfish to order. Order.

PENSACOLA—Br bk Aydon Forest; 499 tous; Trail; 71 ds' pine to order. pine to order.

Santos—Swed bk Norden, 464 tons; Kraft, 3 ds; salt to Backheuser & Meyer AUG. 17.
Lisbon-Port bk Pereira Borges; 326 tons: Borges; 58 ds; salt to order. o order. -Nor bk Sigurd Janl: 435 tons; Olsen; 60 ds; salt to AUG. 18.

HAMBURG—Get Sk. Inger: 243 tous; Lindwig: 50 de: sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. 25 tous; Cole; 60 de: sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. Contrey—Er ship Orlinin; 2119 tous; Martin; 42 de; cond in Wilson Sons & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. Coping Copin sundres to Francisco Clemente & Co.

Cardipp—Amer ship Martha Cobb; 1249 tons: Greenbark;
75 ds' coal to Wiston Sons & Co.

Marshilles—Nor bg Skyold; 206 tons; Tobiasen; 56 ds; simdres to Cerf, Dale & Cu. unes to Cert, Date & Co.

Christiansund—Nor bg Signifina, 221 tons: Christiansen:

87 ds. pine to C. Hecksher & Co. 87 ds. pine to C. Hecksher & Co.
New York.—Amer Ing. Monry. John. 346 Icns: Iburgess; 67
ds. smdries to Wenceshe Gnimaries & Co.
ILMA, Ds. MACO.—Swed by Δαστατ; 300 cors. Cornen; 34 ds.
salt to Vinva Leone, Miranda & Co.
MacAo.—Br by Δαταπάτ; 169 cors; Thomas: 25 ds. salt to
Mac. Nothmann. Max. Nothmann.

AUG. 20.

WESTERWICK—Nor lug Hanbet; 273 tous; Olsen, 87 ds; pine to C. Hecksher & Co. Macao-Nor bg Agate; 149 tons: Bjork; 27 ds; salt to Gustavo E. Saboia e Silva. AUG. 21.

LONDON—Nor lug Tell; 492 tous; Thorsen; 51 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co. SWARREMA-Br bk Kreunydin; 604 tous: Robinson, 54 ds.
Coul to J. F. Alves & Co.
NASSOS—Not bk Progress; 437 tons; Olsen: 8a ds: pine to
C. W. Gross & Co. Nor bg Alf: 296 tons: Lange: 42 ds; salt to order
Nor bk Mindel; 376 tons: Sudersen: 58 ds; salt to order order

I MA DE MAID—Nor lik Fri; 472 tous: Aaronsen; 36 ds; salt
to Louvel de Carvalho & Co.

Rosanto—Nor lip Leon; 38; tous: Andersen: rg ds; hay to
Soura Assumpção & Cardoso.

Genoa rin Santous, Co. R. duller; 257 tous: Shoemacher;
rog ds, smuthes to A. Gonella DEPARTURES OF FUREIGN PESSELS. AUGUST'15
BARBADORS—Br bg Ralhir, 445 tons; Codie; ballast.
ILHA DO SAL—Port bk Grathillo; 375 tous; Perreira; do.
AUG., 6
IMBETHA—Ger bk John Vurl; 507 tons; Ilies; same cargo. IMBETIEA...Ger lik Johan Curl; 507 tons; Hies: same cargo.
AUG-17.
NEW YORK...Br ship Cumberlann; 1555 tons; McNeil; ballost NEW YORK:- Nor bk Birgitte; 772 tous: Johansen, coffee, Barbadoes.-Br ship King Ceoles: 1564 tous; Norton: ballast ballast
AUG. 10
GALVESTON—Gr lug Dinna; 370 tons: Heyrechen; coffee.
GASVE—Br bg Suountrep; 157 tons, Butel; ballast AUG. 21. TALCHUANA-Grbk Kriemhilde; 819 tons; Meyer; ballast. AUG. 22. New York-Nor bk Madonna; 469 tons; Pedersey; coffee. FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last issue: Amer lug Benjamin Fabens, New York, 1,3000 bags coffee, 219. Nor lb. Kivelay B. K. Mindzen, Galvestion, 5,000 bags coffee, 480: Swed bg Iduna, coffee from Victoria to United States 1756 or Libbon 1 o 30: Nor bg Kin, Mossel Bay, 2,000 bags coffee, 520: Ger bk Johan Carl. Cape Town, 2,500 bags, 6260: Bras 18th Macadh, Parangud and River Plate, maite, 35 and 1 real: Nor bk Salem, S. Francisco do Sul and River Plate maite, 15 and 1 real: Br lug Vick & Mehnn, River Plate trat Imbeiths, old iron; 10 from Rio, 13 from Imbetiba; Br bk Brinkhurn Priery and Nor bk Vegar, Pernambuco 6. o. to load sugar between Macofé and Rive Grande do Norte, United States direct 1716, £ o. 201. Halifar direct 201, from port of orders 216. N. B. The Diano for Galvestion reported in our last was chartered for £170, and not as then published.

Friefakt-steamer:

New York.

20—25: per bag New Orleans. FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. 9,398.993 3,128,565 2,874,790 3,054,842 3,698,112 

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. 
 Africa
 Oposto

 Ariel
 Soderhams

 Alice M. Craig
 Liverpool

 Adda J. Bæuer
 Baltimore

 Argo.
 Rangeon

 Asiana
 Cardiff
 rs July r July 22 July Argen
Argen
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Beatria
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Cannel Lisbon 1 Juve Cardiff New York Newport Hambury 17 July ro July 6 July Elise Both

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Glenown. 16 July 6 July Hasting:
H. R. Leenhult.
H. R. Leenhult.
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Taue Kilgeur. Obs.
J. Renhaut.
J. New Kilgour.
Jessie McDounled
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Marri Ayr / July Hamburg Mensel Leith 11 July 17 July 15 July 24 May Satilla Riv 15 July 17 Jøly Prince Avantes
Palaylary
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Suithus 6 July 3 July 13 July 26 ∫nne 10 July 28 July 3 July 3 July 10 July ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

11 ATK	RASIR	упакк ккоп	CONSIGNED TO
14 15 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 20 20 21 22 22 22 22 22	Corrientes Gr Chaultam Br Mondego Br Artwa Br Donati Br Galcia Br Santos Gr O'Denoque Fr Pascal Big M. Bruzzo Ital V de Ceará Fr Ptolemy Br Jokar Aust Lissabon Gr Hannover Gr Tongatiro Br La Plata Br	Hamburg' 2sd P. Alegre' 7d P. Alegre' 7d Lyttleton 3rd Lyttleton 3rd Santos 2sh du' 2 1d River Palet 9d do 35/4 do 35/4 Harre' 3od Santos 1d do 1d Rosano' r4d Rosano' r4d River Plate' 1 Lyttleton 3rd Lyttleton 14d River Plate 2d	E. Johnston & C. Norton, M' w & C. Royal Mail Wilson Sons & C. Hard, Rand & W. Norton, M' w & C. Wilson Sons, which was martimes Norton, M' w & C. E. Johnston & C. Merchald & C. Johnston & C. E. Johnston & C. G. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Royal Mail

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

	DATE	NAME	MARREGII	CARLO
	15 16 16 17 19	Cyanus Hr Maskelyne Blg Halley Br Arawa Br Corrientes Gr Mondego Br Galicia Br M. Bruzzo Ital Sautos Gr	New York Southampton* New York London Santos River Plate* Valparaiso* River Plate Hamburg*	Coffee Sundries do do do do do do do do
3	ar	Orénoque Fr Artos Br	Bordenux* New York	Coffee
	21 21 21 21 21 22	Pascal Big Chatham Br Donatt Br St. Mark Br Tongariro Br Hannover Gr Biela Br	River Plate Porto Alegre' Santos Imbetiba London Hremen' New York Santos	Sundries do do Same cargo Snodries do do
r	27	V. de Ceará Fr	SERIOS	1 00

	. 6		THE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TOTAL D	ONDS		
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 23rd, 1886.		. CIRCIJI.A'TION		VERNMENT AND PROVIN	TRUBBERT	SCHOOL AUTO		1AST QHOTATIONS
	3,39,675, 200\$000	. CIRCIII.ATION 336, 0031 100‡00	17 45	Jan, July	6 % 5 %	1,000 \$000 200—800 500—1,000	993 000	990 000— 999 000
HANII ZZ WHERE CHEREFORE	50,000,000 000 2,158,400*000 199,000 000	1,997,200 00	do do do		5 % 5 % 4 % 6 % 4 % 6 %	1,000 000	1,280\$000	1,280 000—1,300 000
	51,885,000 000	119,600 00 22,047,600 00 42,683,000 00 7,989,600 00	Gold Loan C	do do do la	6 %	200-500	1,140 000	=
American  American  Ing Benj. Fabens 687 July 15 New York, F. Clemente & C.  Phinns Bros. & C.	10,212,100 000		Brazil	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.  June., Dec	5 %	100\$000 100 000		-100% 
bk New Light 450 Aug 10 hig Mascotte 594 fo Rosario J. de Sonza & C hk Sarah Doc 615 12 New York. F. Clemente & C	=	1,875,100\$00 1,412,500 00 3,269,100 00	Credito Rea	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.	5 % 6 % 5 % 6 % 6 %	£11,5 100 000	85 1/0	7034 %-72 "/"
bk Albemarle 413 13 Brunswick F. Clemente & C 13 Brunswick F. Clemente & C 14 Brunswick F. Clemente & C 15 Brunswick F. Clemente		4,682,600 00 5,462,100 00	Predial	DEBENTURES AND S	HARES	100 0	1	
American Ing Benj, Fabens 687 July 15 New York. F. Clemeste & C Phipps Ross, & C Phipps Ros				DEBENTORES AND S		LAST	LAST HIVIDENH	LAST QUOTATIONS
	CAPITAL SEC	CSAURD	VALUE	HANKS	RESERVIC PUNII	SALE.	AM'T TATU	
British  By Helen Fox 558 May 16 New York  By Expertst 1680 July 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Changadon 1555 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Dr. Edward 1755 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Dr. Edward 1755 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Pr. Hearty 1757 May 16 Caudiff Hamilton & Faro Jik W. Linking 180 May 16 Caudiff Hamilton & Faro Jik W. Linking 180 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Mississipp 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Kundirin 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Kundirin 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, Jik W. C.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Norton, M. R.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. M.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. M.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. M.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. M.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. M.  By Halam 1955 May 16 Caudiff Mar. Norton, M. M.	- i	1 1		BANKS	#1,671 <b>*</b> 368	195\$000 280 0110	9\$000 July 1886	—197\$aoo —282 ooo
sp Inguinadoon. 865; 21 Canliff. B. Rollrigues & C. sp Pr. Edward. 279 sp Pr. Edward. 279 sp Pr. Edward. 279 sp Inguinal B. Rollrigues & C. 26 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 27 Canliff. B. Rollrigues & C. 28 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 29 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 20 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 20 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 20 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 21 Canliff. B. Rollrigues & C. 22 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 23 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 24 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 25 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 26 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 27 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 28 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 29 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 20 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 26 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 27 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 28 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 29 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 20 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 27 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 28 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 29 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 20 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 21 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 21 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 22 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 23 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 24 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 25 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 26 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 27 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 27 Cardiff. B. Rollrigues & C. 28 Cardiff. B.	500,000 2,5	in All	200\$ A 200 A	11 Auxiliar	6,364,564 974 1,160,965 516	280 0110 230 1100 40 000	9 000 July 1886 10 000 July 1886	230 000—235 000 — 70 000
bk Campanero . 271 31 Baltimore. Levering & C bk Vililia	12,000,000 60,0 2,000,000 10,0 12,000,000 60,0	00 All 311,000	200 6	do de S. Paulo.	900,000 000 66,077 727 80,966 539	219 000 50 0110 70 000	9 000 July 1886 3 000 July 1886 3 800 July 1886	50 000
bg Mississippi. 226 sp Kambira. 1952 bk Picton Castle. 569 bk Picton Castle. 569 bk Picton Castle. 569	20,000,000 100,0 5,000,000 25,0 2,000,010 10,0	00 24,313 All	200 7	do de S. Panlo  Delcredere	£ 190,000	40 000 140 000 200 000	10 5 May 1886	· =
bg Jura	£ 1,000,000 50,0 6,000,000 50,0	00 All	£ 20 £	Industrial e Mercantil	\$00,000 000 \$00,000 000	270 0H0 70 000	8 s April 1886	60 000
sp Abana. 1203 bk Manitoba 728 bk Aydon Forest 499 bg Brothers. 173 bg Asper Zenha & Silveira	1,000,000 5,0 4,000,000 20,0 8,000,000 40,0	00 10,000 00 All	200 4	All Predial  All Rural e Hypotheeario	124,919 770 2,958,118 569 42,753 790	310 000 94 000	4 000 July 1886	322 000
bg J. L. B 148 16 Gaspe Magalhães & B. bg Connecopia 155 17 Gaspe Magalhães & B.	1,000,000 5,0	00 All	200 4	o Bahia e Minas	=	140 000	7 11/0 June 1886	
bg Sarah 604 21 Swansea J. F. Alves & C	6,000,000 59,	_		All Campos and Carangola	1,642 300	26 000	61/2 "/"	18 000
Danish bg Marin Petreus 112 July 17 Itajahy Queiroz, M. & C	1,500,000 8.	000 All 000 All 500 1,926	200	All Corcovado All Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation All Juiz de Fóra to Piah	9,777 149	180 000	6½ % July 188	6 133 000-138 000
Dutch lng Astroom 202 Aug. 12 Bonlogue Cerf, Dale & C	400,000 - 8,735,800 43,	179 All	200 200 200	All Leopoldina and Series	170,827 748	137 0110	300 July 188 614 "/o April 188 0 "/o April 188	6 185 000—187 000 6 535 000
	£ 403,600		200 -	Auxiliar   BANKS   BANKS   Consercial do Rio de Juneiro   Consercial do Rio de S. Paulo   Cediro Rend do Bazil   Cediro Rend do Rend   Cediro Rend do Rend   Cediro Rend do Rend   Cediro Rend	127,0011 000		4 000 Jan. 188	6 — 82 %
Fyruch           bk Victoriue         1197         Aug.         Cardiff         Glaunorgau C. Co         C. Co           bk Runcagan         712         16         Cardiff         Mess Maritimes           sp Union         2119         17         Cardiff         Wilson Suns & C	2,972,250 8,100,000 40,		050 -	- do da debentines	107.258 166	283 500 202 000 180 000	7 % April 188	6
Gerunati	970,000 1,010,000 1,200,000 6	1,350	200	- Norte debestures	8,717 036 759,030 803	250 000	7 "/a   April 188	36
hk Santiago	4,400,000 29,000,000 100 4 000,000 20	000 67,526	200	All Panlista (West of S. Paulo)	20 040 363	215 000 20 000 97 00	9 000 July 188	86 97 "/"
bg Adler 251 21 Genon A. Goaella	1,922,1100		200	do do	=	90 % 188 000	July 181	86
Haikus   Land	\$10,000 4 370,000 3,8110,000 19	000 6,984	100	do dehentures	474 193	198 000	7 000 May 181 7"/a Ang. 181 6"/o July 181	86 189 000—
bg Elena 336 bg Vic. Pirotta 669 bk Vic. Pirotta 669 bk Vic. Pirotta 669	1,600,000 £ 140,001 1,010,001	<u> </u>	£ 50 200	All S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro.	₩ <b>Ξ</b>	198 000 145 0110 155 000	83/2"/n   July 18 5 on   July 18	86 - ====
Norweghin Namartle R Ruhiguez & C.		375 (0,000		do with subsidiary	: =	24 000 65 000	6 % April 18	
Worwegin   151   July 30   Newcastle, B. Ruiliguez & C   152   Mewcastle, J. Moore & C   154   Mewcastle, J. Moore & C   155	£ 676, 3mm	, one 23,591		All Sunicahum. do dehentures.	: =	63¾ Plo 518 000	6 % Jun. 18 6 % Jun. 18 6½ % Peh. 18	525 000—540 000
bg Norden 236 Aug. 2 Macáo 1. Carvallio & C	£ 320,000 800,000		£ 50 200	All União Valenciana	. 34,600 DH 611,614 67	8 257 500	anu Tuly 18	386
bk Lovspreng   480   10 B Aires South A & C   bk Mercator   426   426   bk Telephon   755   18 Rangoon Camam & G   19 Rangoon Camam & G   19 Rangoon Camam & G   19 Rangoon Camam & G   10 Rangoon   11 Rangoon   10 Rangoon   12 Rangoon   10 Rangoon   13 Rangoon   10 Rangoon   14 Rangoon   10 Rangoon   15 Rangoon   10 Rangoon   16 Rangoon   10 Rangoon   17 Rangoon   10 Rangoon   18 Rangoon	163,000 2	All	200 500 100	All Carris Uthanns	150,000 00	493 1100 107 "/n 144 000 181 000	7 % July 18	386 386 144 000145 000
bk Signid Jarl	846,700 10,1100 0110 5110,0110	1,500 All	200	All Sidin Branico. All Nitheroly. do debentures.	67,011 9	198 000	6 one July 18	384
bg Skjold	360,000 1,2110,001 360,000	5,000 All	200	All Pernamhnico	41,000 00	205 0110	4 000 July 18	386300 000
Ing Flasbet 273   Westerwick C. Herkster & C.   Herkster & C.   Herkster & C.   Herkster & C.   Landon   Walter, H. & C.   Landon   Walter, H. & C.   Landon   To order   Landon   La	1,4110,0011 1,4110,0011 2 250,4100		200	All S. Christováo. S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures. All Villa Izabel	189,077 20	195 000	3 5/10 Jilly 18	88#
hk Mindet 370 21 1 de Maio L. Carvalho & C	( 750,000	2,010 10.415	6 15	All Brazileira de Navegução	1.550, 299 7	100 1/10	9 mm July 1	886 316 000
bg Leon 281) 21 Rosano 301124 71. 10	1,377,300	0,000 INI 0,000 16,000	100	All Nacional de Navegação	210,510 5	238 000	7 500 May 1	886
Portignese bk Improviso 645 Jun 26 Bahia V. Leane, M. & bk A. Herentano 419 July 22 Oporin Veiga Pinto & C 427 Aug. 1 Oporto V. Leone, M. &		1,0110 2,304	200	All Paulista	12,5110 0	215 000	7 000 July 13 8½ 1/11 July 13 4 000 Feb. 1	886
bit A. Herenbuo 415 July 22 Oportu. Veiga Pinta & C bit A. Herenbuo 417 Aug. 1 Oportu. V. Leene, M. & lur Joven Albio 403 lur Joven União, 407 lur Percira Horges 326 17 Lásbon. V. Leone, M. &	C 600,000	3,000 1,85	3 200	All S. João da Barra e Campos.  NSJBANCK  Alliança	44,641 9	50 30 500	34 000 July 1	886
Smelish	1,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000	0,000 10,00 3,000 A 0,000 10,00	0 200	250 Aigos Fillilliteise	200,000	00 70 000 00 226 040	15 000   July 1	886 —221 500
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FOREIGN MARKETS	300,000 244,600 500,000	1,500 1,45 2,500 A	200	All Lorena			April 8 % Joly	886
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As regards coftee, the bing which did so much mischi- last year in the northern districts is said to be appearing Dimbula, where however nearly every planter mus has we or chickona. To supplement his coffee From Uva and e or chickona. To supplement his coffee From Uva and e	1,000,000	5,000	200	All Porto Real.	23,975	nno	7 % July 8 ½ "lo April	1886
or cinchons, to supplement his coffee or cinchons, to supplement his coffee or cinchons, we bear of very fine antumin coffee or prospects. But all that Ceylon can now turn out of the product is hit as a lnop in the bucket of the world's supplement of the world's supplement. Observer, 28th July.	230,000 9D 800,000 IS 800,000		All 200 200 All 200	do delientires	132,870	208 00		1886
product is but as a drop in the bucket of the world a support and demand.—Observer, 28th July.	1,700,000 941,000 800,000		200	All Rio Branco.	_	55 01	Nov.	1885 260 000
DISTRIBUTION OF CEYLON EXPORTS, From 1st October, 1885, 10 1st July, 1886.	£75,010 750,000		All £ 10	All Rio Branco debeutures. All Nithenthy has containes. All Rio de Janeto Minss All Arroio dos Ratos (con). Arroio dos Ratos (con). Ad debeutures.	_	250 00		
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	650 000		100					

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